# 2017 Solar Siting Analysis Update

# Introduction

In October 2012, shortly after the Solar Act was signed into legislation, the NJDEP's Bureau of Energy and Sustainability-then under the name Sustainability and Green Energy (SAGE)—developed the Solar Siting Analysis. The SSA document and supporting mapping application was developed to aid the Department, local communities, and potential developers in planning for solar installations by distinguishing between sites where the Department encourages solar development from those where the Department discourages solar development. As a clean energy source, solar has many environmental benefits associated with it that can unfortunately be lost if solar projects are not properly sited. The SSA document and supplemental mapping product is intended to be used as a guidance tool to evaluate proposed projects based on the land use type in the proposed location, and should not be used to automatically disqualify

In March 2017, the Bureau of Energy and Sustainability set out to update the 2012 Solar Siting Analysis to reflect the changes that have taken place in the state, as well as changes in solar energy technology and markets during this

projects from consideration.

## Data and Methodology

This analysis utilizes Anderson Codes for Land Use/Land Cover in order to determine which areas the Department would encourage and discourage solar installations. The 2012 Solar Siting Analysis utilized the Land Use/Land Cover data from 2007 to determine these areas. This update (2017) utilizes the most current Land

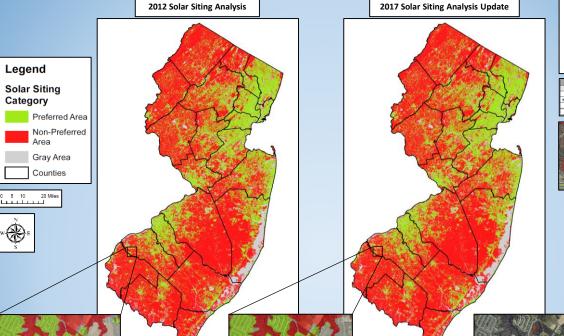
Use/Land Cover data available for the State of New Jersey, which was completed in late 2012.

Each Anderson Code in the LU/LC data layer was assigned a category based on the Department's goals and preference for installing solar:

- · Preferred Areas—characterized primarily as developed urban lands or barren land;
- · Non-Preferred Areas—natural lands, dominated by forests, wetlands, agriculture, and open space that the Department sets out to protect and preserve;
- · Gray Areas—water bodies and other land use types that do not fit into the other categories.

Once each Anderson Code was assigned a category for preference, they were integrated into the 2012 LU/LC GIS data layer, which was then clipped to the coastline. The acreage for each resulting polygon was calculated in ArcMap, prior to exporting the attribute table into Microsoft Excel for further analysis. In addition, a spatial overlay was conducted to compare the 2012 SSA GIS layer and the 2017 SSA Update GIS layer in order to identify areas where the siting preference category had changed so that additional analyses of the land use changes could be conducted (seen in the images above and in the top right).





## lands. This same trend can be seen through the loss of roughly 16,000 "non-preferred" acres and roughly 10,000 "gray" acres. Despite this change, the overall percentage of each of these categories did not change from the 2012 analysis to the 2017

Results

Between 2007 and 2012 (the dates of the LU/LC used for the

2012 SSA and the 2017 SSA Update respectively), there were

minor changes to the overall land use in the state (see table

increased by almost 27,000 acres-mainly due to development

and the conversion of forests and/or agricultural lands to urban

below). The amount of "preferred area" for installing solar





# **Discussion and Conclusion**

When considering siting solar PV projects, existing impervious surfaces, such as residential and commercial rooftops and paved roadways and parking lots (for elevated solar carport systems), are most desirable since siting solar projects in these locations does not introduce any additional direct land disturbance that might affect ecosystem services. Siting solar in these locations is also in line with the Department's mission to preserve natural lands and open space.

Based on the 2017 SSA Update, roughly 27% of the State of New Jersey can be classified as "preferred" for installing solar, largely a result of urbanized development. While this tool can be used to identify where the "preferred areas" are in the State, there are many other considerations that should be taken into account when evaluating a proposed solar PV installation, including (but not limited to):

- · Location and proximity to flood hazard areas;
- · Location and proximity to threatened and endangered species;
- · Location and proximity to environmental hazards (i.e. landfills, brownfields, and other contaminated sites)

Future land use changes and changes in solar technology will also have to be taken into account in future updates to this analysis. For example, the land use classification for Artificial Lakes (5300) is currently "gray" for the sake of this analysis. However, a new trend in solar technology is "floating solar" - or siting solar installations on floating pontoons on reservoirs and lakes. As these installations become more popular and economically feasible, the classification of Artificial Lakes may have to be adjusted to "preferred areas". Similar changes will also have to be considered as they are discovered and become more prevalent throughout the country and State.

# **Applying the Solar Siting Analysis**

The Solar Siting Analysis can be used to evaluate a site, prior to solar PV installation, in order to identify which sections of the property would be best for siting the solar project. In the hypothetical example below, the SSA was applied to the "proposed site" and indicates which areas would be most preferred for solar—roughly 28% of the property, characterized by industrial rooftop and impervious parking lot locations. The remainder of the property is deemed to be non-preferred (34%) or gray (38%), characterized by mixed forest and wetlands, in addition to artificial lakes and other urban lands.

LU12	LAREL12	TYPE12	ACREAGE	Solar Siting Category
1333	NDUSTRIAL.	LEIDAN	4.264201	Professed Areas
1330	PADUSTRIAL	LEGAY.	3.327800	Produced Acres
	NDUSTRIAL	LIRBAN		Preferred Area
1499	STORMANATER BASIN	LEBAN		Proferred Area
1000	OTHER URBAN OR BUILT-UP LAND	LERBAN	33.650306	Gray Area
	OTHER URBAN OR BUILT-UP LAND	LEGISAN	0.520419	Gray Area
2140	AGRICULTURAL WETLANDS (MODIFIED)	WETLAND	0.152767	Non-Prelemed Area
4120	DECIDIOUS FOREST (>50% CROWN CLOSURE)	FOREST	0.872843	Non-Professed Area
4120	DECIDIOUS FOREST (250% CROWN CLOSURE)	FOREST	5.305123	Non-Proferred Area
44112	OLD FIELD (4 25% BRUSH COVERED)	FOREST	0.31203	Non-Preferred Area
4410	OLD FIELD (4 25% BRUSH COVERED)	FOREST	0.011345	Non-Prelemed Area
444)	MIXED DECIDUOUS/CONFERCUS BRUSH/SHRUBLAND	FOREST	0.898872	Non-Proferred Area
444)	MIXED DECIDIOUS/CONFERCUS BRUSH SHRUBLAND	FOREST	0.575978	Non-Professed Area.
5200	NATIRIAL LAKES	WATER	0.318031	Gray Area
5300	ARTIFICIAL LAKES	WATER	1.463545	Gray Area
5300	ARTIFICIAL LAKES	WATER	2.167327	Gray Aree
6210	DECIDIOUS WOODED WETLANDS	WETLAND	1.216758	Non-Professed Area
6210	DECIDIOUS WOODED WETLANDS	WETLAND	6.911975	Non-Preferred Area
6210	DECIDIOUS WIDDED WETLANDS	CHARTEN	17.433481	Non-Preferred Area
6210	DECIDIOUS WOODED WETLANDS	WETLAND	1.133591	Non-Preferred Area
4231	DECIDIOUS SCRUB-SHRUB WETLANDS	WETLAND	0.015419	Non-Preferred Area.



